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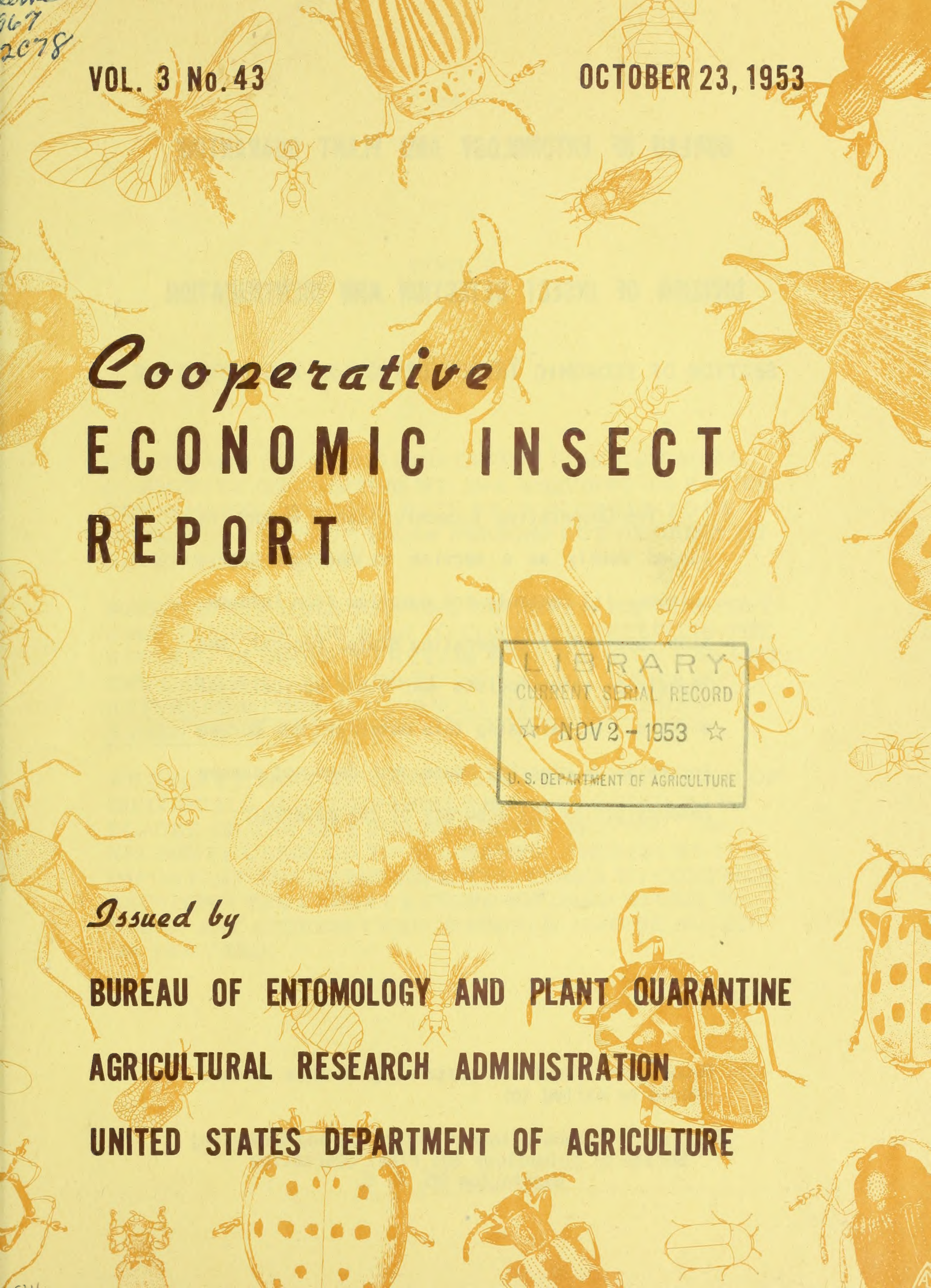

VOL. 3 No. 43 OCTOBER 23, 1953

Cooperative
ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

Reports and inquiries pertaining to this release should be mailed to:

Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington 25, D. C.

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Volume 3 October 23, 1953 No. 43

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

EUROPEAN CORN BORER survey in Western States. (page 750).

POTATO TUBERWORM infestations reported from California. (page 756).

SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG populations becoming heavy on snap beans and field peas in Gadsden County, Florida. (page 757).

LEAF MINERS very abundant on cabbage in Charleston, South Carolina area. (page 757).

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR and COTTON LEAF PERFORATOR infestations heavy in some cotton areas of Arizona; however, cotton too far advanced for any serious damage. (page 757).

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WEATHER BUREAU'S 30-DAY OUTLOOK

Mid-October to Mid-November 1953

The Weather Bureau's 30-day outlook for the period from mid-October to mid-November calls for temperatures to average below seasonal normals from the Great Lakes Region eastward to the Atlantic coast and also in the far Southwest. Above normal temperatures are expected in the Gulf and South Atlantic States as well as over most of the Northwest quarter of the nation. Elsewhere near normal temperatures are indicated.

Drought-relieving rains are expected to result in greater than normal precipitation in a broad belt extending from Texas northeastward through the Ohio Valley to New England, although these rains may not begin in quantity until about the end of October. Somewhat more rain than normal is also expected over the Southwest. Less than normal amounts are indicated for the Northern Plains, Northern Rocky Mountain States and Southeast.

This report released by the Weather Bureau on October 16, 1953.

Weather forecast given here is based on the official 30 day "Resume and outlook," published twice a month by the Weather Bureau. You can subscribe through Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price: $4.80 a year, $2.40 for six months.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1953

Unseasonably warm, dry, sunny weather prolonged the critical drought situation over most of the Country, but was ideal for harvesting operations, which continued at a rapid pace toward the earliest completion on record in many sections, and eased flood conditions in Florida.

Severe droughty conditions still persist over practically the entire Country, except the far Southeast, middle and north Pacific coastal sections, and a few local areas. Rainfall was unusually deficient over widespread areas during the last 6 weeks, when one-half of the Country received less than 25 percent of the usual amount and much of this area less than 10 percent. For the last 10 weeks the total precipitation did not exceed one-half of the normal in most of the interior and far southwest, with less than 25 percent over much of the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, most of Missouri, and Iowa, in a narrow belt from southern Minnesota westward to northeastern Nevada, and in extreme southern portions of California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

The most critical drought area, which now includes the Mississippi Valley States and the remaining eastern sections of the Country except the far Southeast and a few small areas in the extreme north-central interior, received virtually no rain during the past week. No appreciable rain has fallen in Louisiana during the past 44 days, in southern portions of Mississippi since September 3 and in northern portions since September 19, and in Indiana since October 6. In much of the Maryland-Delaware area no general rains have occurred for

(Weather Continued on page 761).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

GRASSHOPPERS - OKLAHOMA - Damage to wheat continues in Caddo, Custer, and Washita Counties. (Rogers). CALIFORNIA - Medium to light damage to alfalfa, cotton, cabbage, lettuce and sugar beets in Imperial County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER (Diatraea grandiosella) - ARKANSAS - Severe lodging of late corn in western area. Most larvae now in hibernation stage. (Barnes).

RICE WEEVIL (Sitophilus oryza) - LOUISIANA - Population extremely high in corn in the field in Baton Rouge and St. Landry Parish areas. (Floyd).

A SPIDER MITE (Paratetranychus pratensis) - ARIZONA - Infesting grain sorghum in Maricopa County. (Bibby).

A WHITEFLY (prob. Aleurocybotus sp. (undescribed)) - ARIZONA - Some immature stages found on grain sorghum in Maricopa County. (Bibby).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) - LOUISIANA - Severe infestation on grain sorghum in Natchitoches area. (Newsom). CALIFORNIA - Moderately heavy infestation in corn in Glenn County during September. Lighter than usual in Kern County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLES (Graphognathus spp.) - ARKANSAS - Survey for adults in southern area completed September 25 without finding any evidence of white-fringed beetles. NORTH CAROLINA - Marked damage to milo in the newly-found infested area of Stanly County. Inspections in infested states resulted in finding of infestations for first time in following counties: McCormick County, SOUTH CAROLINA - infestation at Wellington involving between 50 and 100 acres; Clarke County, MISSISSIPPI - small infestations in Basic City and Quitman; Smith County, MISSISSIPPI - infestation in town of Raleigh. (WFB Cont. Proj., Rept. for Sept.). Specimens from Basic City and Raleigh, MISSISSIPPI identified as Graphognathus peregrinus. (Roberts).

European Corn Borer Survey in Western States

In response to a request of the Western Plant Board, a cooperative survey to determine whether or not the European corn borer was present in the Western States was conducted by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the States involved between July 20 and September 14, 1953. A summary of this work follows:

ARIZONA: Survey began July 20 and ended August 8. Specimens were collected and submitted for determination from 26 properties. No European corn borers were found. Presence of southwestern corn borer (Diatraea grandiosella) in some counties tended to slow up the inspection as it is often difficult to distinguish between damage done by this insect and that of European corn borer. At time of inspection corn varied from early-tassel stage to fields of sweet corn that were browning. Inspection conditions were optimum.

CALIFORNIA: Inspections began August 10. Twenty-four lots of specimens were submitted for identification, none of which were European corn borer. Boring insects were extremely rare in fields examined. Throughout the State corn was found varying from pre-tassel stage to early maturity, optimum for corn borer inspection.

COLORADO: Most corn in this State is produced on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains contiguous to the corn-producing area of Nebraska and Kansas. No inspections were made on the western slope. Four lots of specimens were submitted for determination. One lot, consisting of two larvae collected in Adams County, was identified as Pyrausta nubilalis (European corn borer). These were the only specimens despite a rather intensive search. For the most part ideal inspection conditions were encountered in Colorado. Extreme dry weather, particularly in the southeastern part of the State had reduced the acreage planted to corn; the drought would have also reduced populations of corn borers had they existed there, however, in most of the counties in which inspections were made, a good percentage of the corn was grown on irrigated land and had not suffered from lack of moisture.

IDAHO: The corn-producing area in Idaho is confined for the most part to the Boise and Magic Valleys, and it was here that inspection

Summary of the European Corn Borer Survey in the Western States
July 20, 1953 to September 14, 1953

State	Inspected			Man-Hours			Lots of Specimens Submitted	No. Counties in Which European Corn Borer Found
	Counties	Acres	Properties	Federal	State	Other		
Arizona	12	706	140	152	80	0	26	0
Calif.	35	4,540	275	230	274	105	24	0
Colo.	20	3,595	227	184	200	0	4	1
Idaho	12	576	86	88	40	0	0	0
Nevada	9	682	64	84	56	0	33	0
N. Mex.	23	905	125	128	40	8	24	0
Oreg.	17	1,316	121	152	152	0	7	0
Utah	8	800	139	104	144	0	5	0
Wash.	11	1,073	76	100	40	0	11	0
Wyo.	14	2,398	105	80	36	0	10	3
Totals	161	16,591	1,358	1,302	1,062	113	134	4

was centered. Much of the sweet corn in the Boise Valley is grown for seed, This area was most carefully inspected. No European corn borers were found. The corn in Idaho was remarkabley free from all boring insects. Inspection conditions were ideal; corn in late roasting ear to early maturity stage. Inspections began September 8 and were completed September 14.

MONTANA: Infestations of European corn borer have been previously reported from this State. Montana was not included in this survey.

NEVADA: Most of this corn is found in the southern part of the State in the Moapa and Pahrump Valleys. The majority of the corn encountered was small plantings of sweet corn grown for home consumption; however, in the Moapa Valley fields of 40 to 60 acres were found. The survey in Nevada began July 22 and was completed on July 30. A total of 33 lots of specimens (mostly corn earworm) was submitted for identification. No European corn borers were found. The corn in Nevada at the time of this inspection varied from very young and knee-high to early maturity. A sufficient amount of early corn was found in all areas to insure an adequate inspection. Examinations in Nevada included a larger percentage of the total acreage produced than in any other State in which this survey was made.

NEW MEXICO: Survey in New Mexico bagan on July 20 and was completed July 26. During the survey 24 lots of specimens were submitted for identification, none of which were found to be European corn borers; although a number of southwestern corn borer were identified. At the time of inspection the corn ranged from whorl stage to early maturity, the majority of the fields examined were in the tassel and roasting ear stage, optimum for corn borer inspection.

OREGON: This survey was conducted during the period July 20 to August 14. Seven lots of specimens were submitted for determination. No European corn borers were found. The chief corn-producing sections of Oregon are the southeastern part of the State in the vicinity of Ontario and the northwestern part of the State in the vicinity of Oregon City, Salem, and Corvallis. In the southeastern area the corn is grown for ensilage and grain for the most part, while in the Oregon City-Salem-Corvallis section sweet corn makes up most of the acreage. At time of inspection most of the corn in the eastern part of the State was in the pre-tassel stage. In the western part of the State corn, for the most part, was entering the roasting ear stage, a more desirable stage for corn borer inspection.

UTAH: Survey in Utah began on August 3 and was completed on August 10. There were five lots of specimens submitted, none of which were identified as European corn borer. Corn was sufficiently advanced to provide ideal inspection. The majority of corn produced in Utah is sweet corn grown for canning. Production extends almost throughout the length of the State in the irrigated valleys. Representative fields were surveyed in all of these sections.

WASHINGTON: Survey began on August 17 and was completed September 2. Only one lot of specimens was submitted for determination. No European corn borers were found. Washington's corn production for the most part is sweet corn, although in some sections considerable acreages of ensilage corn were encountered. Inspections covered the principal corn-growing sections at a time when most of the corn was in or past the tassel stage.

WYOMING: Survey in Wyoming began on July 27 and was completed on August 8. Specimens were collected from 10 properties and submitted for determination and nine were identified as European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis). These specimens were collected as follows: 6 lots from Goshen County, 2 lots from Crook County, and 1 lot from Platte County. In Goshen County the infestation was general but light; by careful inspection it was possible to find specimens in practically any field entered. The heaviest infestation was found in a small planting of sweet corn on the outskirts of Torrington. In this field the population was less than 2 percent. In the Torrington area, larvae, pupae, and empty pupal cases were found. In one field in the Torrington area specimens were taken which were identified as Sympiesis viridula (Thoms.), an imported parasite of European corn borer. This parasite has been liberated at a number of sites in the United States, the closest release to Torrington being a point in Nebraska some 400 air line miles away. It is the opinion of authorities that this parasite was probably introduced into Wyoming along with the European corn borer. Inspections in the dry land farming areas of Goshen and Platte Counties did not reveal borers. They were general in the irrigated lands. (Padget).

APHIDS - CALIFORNIA - Heavy infestations on milo maize in Riverside County during September. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae) - CALIFORNIA - Medium to heavy infestations in grain in Solano County during September. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

ALFALFA CATERPILLAR (Colias philodice eurytheme) - ARIZONA - Adults numerous and a few larvae in some alfalfa fields in Maricopa County. (Bibby). CALIFORNIA - Serious infestations occurred in alfalfa fields in Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys of Riverside County. Heavy infestations in Yolo County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

YELLOW-STRIPED ARMYWORM (Prodenia ornithogalli) - CALIFORNIA - Severe infestation on alfalfa in Merced County during September. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

A YELLOW-STRIPED ARMYWORM (Prodenia sp.) - ARIZONA - Twenty larvae per 100 sweeps in one alfalfa field in Maricopa County. (Bibby).

A LEAF MINER - LOUISIANA - Alfalfa severely infested in Bossier Parish. (Newsom).

LEAFHOPPERS - OKLAHOMA - Several species very numerous in alfalfa and small grains at Stillwater. (Fenton).

LYGUS BUGS (Lygus spp.) - CALIFORNIA - Lygus hesperus heavy in alfalfa fields in parts of Siskiyou County. Medium to slight damage to alfalfa in Imperial County by Lygus sp. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

A MEALYBUG (Phenacoccus n. sp.) - CALIFORNIA - Found for first time on wild barley and ryegrass outside of nurseries in Alameda County. Infestations ranged from light to heavy. (Armitage).

FRUIT INSECTS

A LEAF-FOOTED BUG (Leptoglossus sp.) - ARIZONA - Outbreak on orange in a grove at Phoenix. (Bibby).

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) - CALIFORNIA - Very small percentage of pears damaged during 1953 in Sacramento County. Medium infestation on walnut in Orange County, but light in San Bernardino County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

EUROPEAN RED MITE (Metatetranychus ulmi) - CALIFORNIA - Medium to heavy infestations in pear orchards in Lake County. Noticeable numbers in prune orchards in Sacramento County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus) - CALIFORNIA - Less numerous in pear orchards in Sacramento County than in 1952. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

ORANGE TORTRIX (Argyrotaenia citrana) - CALIFORNIA - Increasing in importance in pear orchards in Sacramento County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

SHOT-HOLE BORER (Scolytus rugulosus) - UTAH - Many peach orchards damaged in Utah, Weber, Davis and Box Elder Counties. (Knowlton).

BLACK-MARGINED APHID (Monellia costalis) - ARIZONA - Continues to infest pecan trees in Phoenix area. (Brantlinger).

WALNUT CATERPILLARS - ARKANSAS - Completely defoliated many walnut and pecan trees in northwest area. (Barnes).

AN APHID (Panaphis juglandis) - CALIFORNIA - Light to medium infestations of this newest walnut pest in California reported from Santa Clara County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.)

A GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura sp.) - CALIFORNIA - Heavy infestation in Borrego Valley, San Diego County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

LEAF-FOOTED BUG (Leptoglossus phyllopus) - LOUISIANA - Seriously damaging citrus fruits in Plaquemines Parish, especially Satsumas - causing fruit drop. (Cockerham, Oct. 8).

Citrus Pest Situation in California during September: Some medium infestations of citrus red mite (*Metatetranychus citri*) in Orange County; some heavy infestations in Riverside County. Medium infestations of citrus rust mite (*Phyllocoptruta oleivora*) in Orange and San Diego Counties. Black scale (*Saissetia oleae*) light to heavy in San Bernardino County, trace in Orange County, light to medium infestations in double-brooded areas of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, and medium to heavy in Riverside County. California red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii*) light to heavy infestations in San Bernardino County; medium in Orange County with damage not generally severe. Purple scale (*Lepidosaphes beckii*) less numerous than usual, only light infestation in Orange County. Some medium infestations of Fuller-rose beetle (*Pantomorus godmani*) in Orange County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

TOMATO HORNWORM (*Protoparce quinquemaculata*) - CALIFORNIA - Some medium infestations in tomatoes in Riverside County. Heavy infestations, along with white-lined sphinx (*Celerio lineata*), in San Diego County tomato fields. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept. Sept.).

TOMATO RUSSET MITE (*Vasates destructor*) - PENNSYLVANIA - Infesting tomatoes in greenhouse in Cambria County. (Udine). Reported previously on a ground cherry (*Physalis* sp.), which has been identified as *P. heterophylla*. (Gesell). CALIFORNIA - Medium damage in parts of Kern County. Locally heavy in Orange County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

FALSE CHINCH BUG (*Nysius ericae*) - CALIFORNIA - Medium to heavy infestations in tomato fields in parts of Solano County. Light in beans in San Joaquin County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

PEPPER WEEVIL (*Anthonomus eugenii*) - CALIFORNIA - Increasing population in San Diego pepper fields. Medium infestation in Orange County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

POTATO TUBERWORM (*Gnorimoschema operculella*) - CALIFORNIA - Light to very heavy infestation in parts of Riverside County. Light to heavy in Santa Cruz County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

MELON APHID (*Aphis gossypii*) - CALIFORNIA - Heavier than normal in some squash fields in Los Angeles County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.). SOUTH CAROLINA - Light infestations on untreated cucurbits in Charleston area. (Reid).

TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (*Tetranychus bimaculatus*) - CALIFORNIA - Heavy damage to melons in Stanislaus County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

SQUASH BUG (*Anasa tristis*) - UTAH - Populations high in some squash fields in Utah and Box Elder Counties. (Knowlton).

SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG (*Nezara viridula*) - FLORIDA - Populations becoming rather heavy on fall plantings on snap beans and late field peas in Gadsden County. Apparently migrating into fields. (May).

LESSER CORNSTALK BORER (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*) - CALIFORNIA - Serious damage to beans and corn in Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys in Riverside County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept. Sept.).

GRASSHOPPERS - FLORIDA - Attacking newly-set cabbage plants in Gadsden County area. Apparently increasing in restricted areas.(May).

LEAF MINERS - SOUTH CAROLINA - More abundant and severe on cabbage in Charleston area then for many years. Cabbage plants from commercial planting in Charleston County showed moderate to serious injury. (Reid).

BEET ARMYWORM (*Laphygma exigua*) - ARIZONA - Some increase in number of eggs on lettuce in Maricopa and Pinal Counties. (Bibby).

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR (*Estigmene acrea*) - ARIZONA - Colonies of immature larvae scattered throughout some castor bean fields at Phoenix. (Bibby). CALIFORNIA - Medium damage to cabbage and lettuce in San Mateo County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

CABBAGE WEBWORM (*Hellula rogatalis* (Hulst)*) - ARIZONA - Larvae found in two cabbage fields at Phoenix. (Libby).

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*See Bul. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 52: 46-47, 1953.

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS - FLORIDA - Cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm attacking newly-set cabbage plants in Gadsden County. (May). SOUTH CAROLINA - Cabbage looper and corn earworm chief species on crucifers in Charleston area. Moderate injury to cabbage where controls inadequate. Cabbage looper population increasing. Appreciable number of imported cabbageworm eggs noted. (Reid).

CABBAGE LOOPER (Trichoplusia ni) - ARIZONA - Eggs and larvae continue numerous on lettuce, cabbage and other vegetables in Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma Counties. (Bibby).

HORNWORMS and BUDWORMS - FLORIDA - Tobacco suckers relatively free of eggs and larvae in Gadsden County. (May).

A TARSONEMID MITE (Tarsonemus sp.) - CALIFORNIA - Injury caused by this mite has been an object of note by nurserymen growing Maranta for some time. This identification, from specimens collected in Los Angeles, August 26, 1953, marks the first realization of the cause. This mite also collected for first time in Orange County, September 4. Medium infestations in both instances. (Armitage).

ROSE LEAFHOPPER (Tryphlocyba rosae) - UTAH - Extremely abundant on cultivated and wild roses in Cache County. Moderately numerous and injurious to apple and berry foliage. (Knowlton).

CYCLAMEN MITE (Tarsonemus pallidus) - CALIFORNIA - Heavy in strawberry fields in Santa Cruz County. Medium infestations in Orange County. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

AZALEA LEAF MINER (Gracilaria azaleella) - PENNSYLVANIA - Serious infestation in nursery in Elk County. (Adams).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) - LOUISIANA - Population very heavy in fields in Natchitoches area. (Newsom).

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR (Estigmene acrea) - CALIFORNIA - Medium to serious infestations in Riverside County cotton. A few fields almost defoliated. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.). ARIZONA- Continues to build up in cotton in Yuma, and Maricopa Counties and parts of Pinal County; although season too far advanced to cause loss to cotton growers. Aluminum foil barriers being used to protect vegetable crops and to keep caterpillars out of homes and business establishments. (Stevenson et al).

COTTON APHID (Aphis gossypii) - CALIFORNIA - Populations reported lower than a year ago in San Joaquin Valley cotton. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

SPIDER MITES - CALIFORNIA - Increased in cotton in central San Joaquin Valley during September. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept.).

COTTON LEAF PERFORATOR (Bucculatrix thurberiella) - ARIZONA- Continues to spread and many fields, especially in Pinal and Maricopa Counties, badly ragged. The season, however, too far advanced for any serious commercial damage. Infestations more general and heavier than in many years. (Stevenson et al).

FOREST INSECTS

SMALLER EUROPEAN ELM BARK BEETLE (Scolytus multistriatus)- CALIFORNIA - Found infesting elm trees for the first time in 2 locations in Pasadena and 6 locations in San Fernando Valley. With original finding in Arcadia in July, this brings total to nine infestation now known in Los Angeles County. (Myers, Sept. Rept.).

A MOTH (Valentinia glanduella) - PENNSYLVANIA - Larvae taken from bark of Ginkgo biloba in Bucks County. (Menusan).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

FLIES ON LIVESTOCK - UTAH - Horn fly populations about normal in Rich County this season; although tabanids unusually severe. (Knowlton). MISSISSIPPI - Extremely heavy populations of horn flies in untreated herds in Delta Region. Striped horse fly

(*Tabanus lineola*) present over most of Delta region, while black horse fly (*T. atratus*) occurs in scattered areas and *T. sulcifrons* populations heavy in some southern areas of this region. (Lewis, Oct. 10).

HOUSE FLY (*Musca domestica*) - MISSISSIPPI - Heavy populations around dairy barns in Delta region. (Lewis, Oct. 10).

TICKS - ARKANSAS - Infestations this summer much lighter than in previous years. (Barnes).

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

CALIFORNIA - LADY BEETLES: *Hippodamia convergens* released in Solano County to control aphids. *Stethorus picipes* credited with control of an avocado mite (*Paratetrancychus coiti*) in San Diego County. BRACONIDS released in Solano County to parasitize hornworms. Investigation of abnormally high natural mortality of purple scale in Orange County showed following PREDACEOUS MITES working in the scale: *Hemisarcoptes malus*, *Typhlodromus pomi*, *Cheletomimus berlesei*, and *Lorryia* sp. A LACEWING (*Chrysopa californica*) abundant in Riverside County feeding on aphids and young lepidopterous larvae. A BIG-EYED BUG (*Geocoris* sp.) and SYRPHIDS prevalent in alfalfa fields in Riverside County. A DUSTY-WING (*Conwentzia* sp.) effective in some areas on citrus red mite. (Coop. Ins. Pest Rept., Sept.).

STORED-PRODUCTS INSECTS

CARPET BEETLE (*Anthrenus scrophulariae*) - ARIZONA - Damaging clothing and carpeting in Phoenix. (Brantlinger).

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

SOLPUGIDS - OKLAHOMA - Appeared in large numbers in central area where almost unknown before. (Fenton).

RECENT INTERCEPTIONS AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Examination of vegetables in ships' stores by Plant Quarantine Inspectors at Philadelphia recently has resulted in interceptions of serious insect pests not known to occur in the United States. Inspector Freedland found an adult weevil in beets from Italy, later identified as *Lixus* sp. Of the species attacking beets, *L. junci* Boh, is the most common and most destructive. Adults have been intercepted at least twice from Egypt and once from Spain in the last five years, Larvae are found fairly frequently. It is distributed in parts of Europe and North Africa. Most of the damage is done by the larvae feeding in the stems and roots but the adults are responsible for injury to the leaves and petioles also. In addition to sugar and table beet, this weevil attacks spinach, chard, cabbage, and wild Chenopodiaceae.

Inspector Boeshore, while examining carrots from Portugal, found a curculionid larva feeding in the root. It was identified as *Cleonus* sp. In the last four years, specimens of this genus have been taken several times in beets from Egypt and Portugal. Just recently, Inspector Ranck at Baltimore found a living adult in a parcel post package of old blankets from French Morocco. The adults are as destructive to plant parts above ground as the larvae are to the roots. *Cleonus punctiventris* Germ. and *C. mendicus* Gyll. are the most important species of this genus attacking beets and other root crops in temperate Europe. (Ramsay).

Weather continued:

2 months or more. Due to extremely dry soil, plowing is difficult, winter grains are retarded, pastures are in poor condition, water supplies continue to decline, and areas of high firehazard continue to spread. Some field and timber fires were reported in Iowa, and 24 small fires were active in Alabama at the end of the period. In Missouri and Virginia the effects of prolonged drought are showing up in short corn yields and also an apple crop of poor yield and size in the latter State. In scattered sections of the central Great Plains moderate rains brought temporary drought relief and along the north and middle Pacific Coast heavy rains near the end of the week furnished ample moisture; but in the remainder of the western half of the Country showers were very light and more moisture is needed for ranges and winter grains.

Average temperatures for the week ranged from 2° to 8° below normal in the Central Valley of California but well above normal elsewhere. The week averaged 10° to 15° warmer than usual in the central and north-central interior. Maximum temperatures in these central regions were in the 80's on a number of days and on the 19th reached record high levels for so late in the season at Forty Wayne, Ind.; Toledo, Columbus, and Cleveland, Ohio; and International Falls, Minn. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau).

Reports in this issue are for the week ending October 16, unless otherwise designated.